162 Tartumaa.....181, 296

Valgamaa..... 39, 278

Viljandimaa..... 74, 993

Virumaa.....146, 318

Võrumaa..... 83, 145

• 161 The mean density of the population of the Republic of Estonia was 25. 3 persons per square kilometer. The average density in rural areas was 15. 3 persons per square kilometer, being highest in Setumaa (36. 1) and lowest in Pärnumaa (12. 1).

369 166 After the liberation from slavery of the Estonian peasants in the 1860's, Estonian towns started to grow as a result of the migration of landless people into the towns. This movement was intensified toward the end of the century when the growth of industries in larger cities

1 [See cat. 116, pp. 23-26--Analyst]

000countries overseas.

727 Altogether, the losses of the original Estonian population during World War II could possibly be as high as 200,000. After World War II the deportations continued, so that at the present time it is impossible to estimate how much of the original population is now left in Estonia. [161] Population estimates from Soviet Estonia now appear to be about the same as, or even larger than, those for Estonia of 1939. These surprisingly high estimates, however, may perhaps be explained by the large numbers of Soviet military personnel, workers, and political officials who have been brought into this country.

167 661 The present trend of migration in the Estonian SSR presents a sad picture of the depopulation of the country of its original inhabitants. According to information gathered from German POW's

666 only 31 seem to be native Estonians, if one may judge by their names. The rest are Russians or citizens of the Soviet Union of Estonian extraction. In these elections one delegate for each 10,000 inhabitants was elected. Accordingly, [16] the population of Estonia should be now 1,250,000, since 125 delegates were elected. The increase in population, as compared with the data for 1951, is 100,000. This increase is the result mainly of the import of Russians into Tallinn and the oil-shale mining district of Virumaa.

665 The number of members in the Communist Party in Estonia is not high, that is, it is about the same as in Russia proper. Increases in the number are due mainly to Russian officials brought into Estonian for political purposes.

Annex "A" Subparagraph 1c,

Sociological Background

SIZE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

161 131 361 Area inhabited by the Votes. According to the latest data (Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia) the number of Votes is considered to be not more than 600 or 700. They live in the northwestern part of Ingermanland in the Katila (Russian Kotly), Kaprio (Russian Kopor'ye) and Kosemkina rayons. In 1943, they lived in the following villages: a) (in Kattila rayon:) Baabina (Jarvakaiskylä), Kattila, Korvettula, Ylä-Luzhitsa, Mati, Pihlaala, Pontilova, Pummala, Raanala (Lempola), Psenrudja, Sauvokkala; b) (in Kaprio rayon:) Ikäpäivä; c) (in Kosemkina rayon:) Joenperä, Liiva, and Kukkosi (Russian Kurovitsy).

161 Population trends. The Votes are nowadays the smallest Balto-Finnic nation. In former times their number as well as their area was much larger than it is now. Even in 1848 there were, according to P. Köppen, altogether 5148 Votes who lived in 32 villages. In an official announcement of 1862 their number was said to be 4500. In the Russian census of 1897 the Votes are not mentioned at all. They are probably included in those 288 "Chuds" who are said to live in the Jam and Petergof districts in the Petersburg government, while the majority of them were probably included in the Finns in Russia or maybe in the Russians. Prof. Kettunen, who

●/61 visited the Votes before and during the first World War (1913-15), estimates their population to be around 1000. The same is also Prof. Setälä's estimation. The Russian census in 1926 lists only 705 Votes. Lensu, who collected linguistic and folkloristic material among the Votes in 1927-28, estimates their number to be a little more than 500.

177 There is no doubt that the great decrease in the Votes is due to their assimilation with other nationalities of Ingermanland, namely with Russians, Ingrians and Finns. The Finns who live in several Votic villages have constituted the least danger for the Votes' denationalization, mainly due to their religion. Being of a different religion (the Finns are Lutherans and the Votes Greek Orthodox), the inter-marriages as well as any close association between them were, especially in former times, rare. The nearness of the Russians and Ingrians, who are both of the same religion as the Votes, has, however, been fatal to the Votes.

[175] The first considerable Russian settlement in the "Votic Fifth" arose at the end of the fifteenth century. This colonization policy was continued until the Swedish conquest in 1617, when it ceased for a century. During the time of Peter the Great and his successors it was taken up again and pursued even more vigorously than before. The result of this policy was the creation of Votic-Russian mixed villages everywhere in the Votic area, except in the westernmost part. Since the number of Russians constantly increased in these villages, the Votes began to speak Russian, to take over Russian customs, habits

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1c,

Sociological Background

SIZE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

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[161] Area inhabited by the Vepsians. According to the latest data (Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia) the number of Vepsians is considered to be from 30,000-35,000. They live in the following administrative units of the Soviet Union: 1) Sheltozero rayon in Karelo-Finnish SSR; 2) Vinnits, Ojat' and Kapsha rayons in the Leningrad oblast; and 3) Oshta, Shola and Efimovskii rayons in Vologda oblast.

162 There are no data available on the number of Vepsians in each of these groups. The data of the 1926 census on the Vepsians are classified according to okrugs (except for the Karelo-Finnish SSR). The number of Vepsians at that time was as follows:

1. In Sheltozero rayon in Karelo-Finnish SSR..... 8,663

2. In Lodeinopolye okrug (the Vinnits, Oshta and Ojat' rayons)..... 16,484

3. In Cherepovets okrug (the Efimovskii and Shola rayons)... 5,357

166 [367] economy caused flights to Finland (especially among the North Vepsians) and a rush to the towns. The demand for manpower in governmental, municipal and industrial fields also increased the number of the Vepsian-speaking population in the towns. Deportations and mass-arrests, which started concurrently with forced collectivization, caused further changes [167] in the distribution of the population. And finally we should not forget the role of the second World War, due to which a considerable number of Vepsians moved in two directions--either to the east to the Russians or to the west to the Finns. Flight to Finland was especially easy in North Vepse, which was for some time occupied by Finland. After the end of the war in 1944, Finland was obliged to return the refugees to the Soviet Union. At least a part of them, however, escaped to Sweden and could thus not be compelled to return.

• 161 Population trends. The first numerical data for the Vepsians were published by Köppen in 1848, according to which there were 15,617 Vepsians, of them 8,550 in Olonets government and 7,067 in Novgorod government. The official Russian publication of 1873 gave the number of the Vepsians as 26,172. According to the census of 1897, the Karelians' number was 25,559, of whom there were in Olonets government 16,147, in Novogrod government 9,157, and elsewhere 255. In the last figures

161 the Isaijeva Vepsians (295) were not included. Finnish scholars considered the Vepsians' number by the end of the czarist regime to be around 25,000, which, however, may be less than their actual number.

The increase of the Vepsians in the 50-year period from 1848 to 1897 was 63.66 per cent, which is less than the average increase of the whole population of this area. Especially low was the increase in the Novgorod government -- 29.58 per cent. The increase of the Vepsians in the following 30 years, from 1897 to 1926, was even lower than before--28.2 per cent.

What is the reason for this slow increase of the Vepsians?

Let us examine first their natural increase. It has been widely noticed that the Vepsian families have many children. [163] We have exact data from one community in North Vepse, [165] Sheltozero, which would confirm this statement. In the years 1923 to 1926 the birth-rate in Sheltozero per year was 53.4, while the death-rate for the same period was 35.4. The natural increase in this community thus was 18, which was higher than the average increase of 16 in Karelia.

177 If, despite this considerable natural increase, the number of Vepsians does not show an adequate increase, then the reason for this is to be sought in the russification process. Russification is first of all noticeable in isolated villages, the population of which is

4: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Livonians

162 Population trends. The area of the Livonians was in former times much larger than now, comprising parts of Livland, which has received its name from them, and extensive areas in Kurland. In Livland the Livonians in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries inhabited a rather wide coastal zone, which, beginning from the mouth of the Salis River, extended as far as to the west of the mouth of the Dvina River. The Livonians in Livland were Latvianized in the course of the following centuries. According to a description of 1631, Livonian was spoken there only in a few villages. In 1846 the academician Sjögren, a Finnish scholar, found only 22 Livonians in the region of the Salis River. By 1858 the number of the Livonians had decreased to 8, according to the academician Wiedmann, the last of whom died in 1868. In Kurland the Livonians' area in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries extended from the northernmost point of the Kurland Peninsula, Domesnäs Cape, both southward and westward along the seacoast, farther than nowadays; in the west it reached at least the present city of Windau (Latvian, Ventspils). Most probably the Livonians also lived among the Latvians in the whole of western Kurland as far as 55° North Latitude.

•161 The number of Livonians was recorded in the official Russian statistics in 1865 as 2315. In 1888 their number had increased to 2873. From later times there are no exact data available. Some scholars assume that at the

161 outbreak of the World War in 1914, the total number of the Livonians probably surpassed 3000. The census arranged by the Latvian government in 1920 listed only 866 Livonians. The reason for this low number is to be sought probably in the fact that many Livonians were registered as Latvians by the census takers. The total number of Livonians who knew their mother tongue was at the beginning of the 1920's estimated by Loorits as slightly under 2000, and by Kettunen ca. 1500. This number has decreased during the last decades.

177 The main reason for the decreased number of Livonians is Latvianization. Living among the Latvians, they have little by little given up their language and merged with their stronger neighbors. We do not have any way of knowing just how the Latvianization of the Livonians actually proceeded in Livland, but we have evidence for the result. The denationalization of the Livonians in Kurland, however, can be followed more clearly, especially during the last century. An especially strong Latvianization in Kurland started in the time of the corvée (middle of the last century?) when 70 Livonian farmers were chased out of their ancestral homes for their resistance to the baron of Duondangen, and Latvians were brought in to replace them. Since then the Livonians mixed with the Latvians and Latvian began to be used more and more as their spoken language. Latvianization has been strengthened by mixed marriages and especially